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THE MEDICAL POLICE

AND

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON & SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1852.

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BOSTON MEDICAL POLICE.

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At a meeting of the BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, held at Vila's on the first Wednesday in March, 1808;

The Committee of the preceding year having, in conformity with their instructions, reported on a code of Medical Police, which was read and accepted by sections,—

It WAS VOTED, That the Report of the Committee be recommitted, with instructions to print five hundred copies of the same; and that they present to each member of the Association three copies of the Report, and distribute the remaining copies to such other physicians of the State as they may think proper.

VOTED, LIKEWISE, That the thanks of the Association be presented to the Committee for their judicious and useful Report.

J. GORHAM, *Secretary.*

BOSTON MEDICAL POLICE.

THE Standing Committee of the Association of Boston Physicians for the year commencing on the first Wednesday of March, 1807, having been instructed to propose a code of Medical Police, to be submitted to the consideration of the Association at their next annual meeting, beg leave to report :—

1. That, having examined the different publications of Gregory, Rush, and Percival upon this subject, they first selected from them such articles as seemed most applicable to the circumstances of the profession in this place.

2. That, with these articles as a groundwork, they have proceeded to form a short system of police, containing general principles for the government of this Association, by making such alterations or additions to them as they thought necessary for rendering them both practicable and useful.

3. That they have added such new articles as they judged conducive to the general views of this Association, and adapted to the particular situation of medical practice in America.

The result of which is submitted in the form following :

CONSULTATIONS.

Consultations should be encouraged in difficult and protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice. On such occasions, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, justice, and all due respect, should be exercised towards the physician who first attended; and, as *he* may be presumed to be best acquainted with the patient and his family, he should deliver all the medical directions, as agreed upon. It should be the province, however, of the senior consulting physician to propose the necessary questions to the sick.

The consulting physician is never to visit without the attending one, unless by the desire of the latter, or when, as in sudden emergency, he is not to be found. No discussion of the case should take place before the patient or his friends; and no prognostications should be delivered, which were not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence. Theoretical debates, indeed, should generally be avoided in consultation, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time; for there may be much diversity of opinion on speculative points, with perfect agreement on those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation. Physicians in consultation, whatever may be their private resentments or opinions of one another, should divest themselves of all partialities, and think of nothing but what will most effectually contribute to the relief of those under their care.

If a physician cannot lay his hand to his heart, and say that his mind is perfectly open to conviction, from whatever quarter it may come, he should in honor decline the consultation.

All discussions and debates in consultations are to be held secret and confidential.

Many advantages may arise from two consulting together, who are men of candor, and have mutual confidence in each other's honor. A remedy may occur to one which did not to another; and a physician may want resolution, or a confidence in his own opinion, to prescribe a powerful but precarious remedy, on which, however, the life of his patient may depend: in this case, a concurrent opinion may fix his own. But, when such mutual confidence is wanting, a consultation had better be declined, especially if there is reason to believe that sentiments delivered with openness are to be communicated abroad, or to the family concerned; and if, in consequence of this, either gentleman is to be made responsible for the event.

The utmost punctuality should be observed in consultation-visits; and, to avoid loss of time, it will be expedient to establish the space of *fifteen minutes*, as an allowance for delay, after which the meeting might be considered as postponed for a new appointment.

INTERFERENCES.

Medicine is a liberal profession; the practitioners are, or ought to be, men of education; and their expectations of business and employment should be founded on their degrees of qualification, not on artifice and insinuation. A certain undefinable species of assiduities and attentions, therefore, to families usually employing another, is to be considered as beneath the dignity of a regular practitioner, and as making a mere trade of a learned profession; and all officious interferences, in cases of sickness in such families, evince a meanness of disposition, unbecoming the character of a physician or a gentleman. No meddling inquiries should be made concerning them, nor hints given relative to their nature and treatment, nor any selfish conduct pursued, that may, directly or indirectly, tend to

weaken confidence in the physicians or surgeons who have the care of them.

When a physician is called to a patient, who has been under the care of another gentleman of the Faculty, before any examination of the case, he should ascertain whether that gentleman understands that the patient is no longer under his care; and, unless this be the case, the second physician is not to assume the charge of the patient, nor to give his advice,—excepting in instances of sudden attacks,—without a regular consultation; and if such previously attending gentleman has been dismissed, or has voluntarily relinquished the patient, his practice should be treated with candor, and justified so far as probity and truth will permit; for the want of success in the primary treatment of the disorder is no impeachment of professional skill and knowledge.

It frequently happens that a physician, in incidental communications with the patients of others, or with their friends, may have their cases stated to him in so direct a manner as not to admit of his declining to pay attention to them. Under such circumstances, his observations should be delivered with the most delicate propriety and reserve. He should not interfere in the curative plans pursued, and should even recommend a steady adherence to them, if they appear to merit approbation.

DIFFERENCES OF PHYSICIANS.

The differences of physicians, when they end in appeals to the public, generally hurt the contending parties; but, what is of more consequence, they discredit the profession, and expose the Faculty itself to contempt and ridicule. Whenever such differences occur as may affect the honor and dignity of the profession, and cannot immediately be terminated, or do not come under the character of violation

of the special rules of the Association otherwise provided for, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of members of the Association, according to the nature of the dispute; but neither the subject-matter of such references, nor the adjudication, should, if it can be avoided, be communicated to the public, as they may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to hurt the general credit of the Faculty.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF QUACKERY.

The use of quack medicines should be discouraged by the Faculty, as disgraceful to the profession, injurious to health, and often destructive even of life. No physician or surgeon, therefore, should dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be his invention or exclusive property; for, if it is of real efficacy, the concealment of it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice.

CONDUCT FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL CHARACTER.

The *esprit du corps* is a principle of action founded in human nature, and, when duly regulated, is both rational and laudable. Every man, who enters into a fraternity, engages, by a tacit compact, not only to submit to the laws, but to promote the honor and interest of the Association, so far as they are consistent with morality and the general good of mankind. A physician, therefore, should cautiously guard against whatever may injure the general respectability of the profession, and should avoid all contumelious representations of the Faculty at large, all general charges against their selfishness or improbity, or the

indulgence of an affected or jocular scepticism concerning the efficacy and utility of the healing art.

FEEES.

General rules are adopted by the Faculty, in every town, relative to the pecuniary acknowledgments of their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to them; and every deviation from, or evasion of, these rules should be considered as meriting the indignation and contempt of the fraternity.

Gratuitous services to the poor are by no means prohibited: the characteristical beneficence of the profession is inconsistent with sordid views and avaricious rapacity. The poor of every description should be the objects of our peculiar care. Dr. Boerhaave used to say they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

It is obvious, also, that an average fee, as suited to the general rank of patients, must be an inadequate compensation from the rich (who often require attendance not absolutely necessary), and yet too large to be expected from that class of citizens who would feel a reluctance in calling for assistance, without making some decent and satisfactory remuneration.

EXEMPTION FROM CHARGES.

All members of the medical profession, together with their families, should be attended gratuitously; but visits should not be obtruded officiously, as such civility may give rise to embarrassments, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends.

But distant members of the Faculty, when they request attendance, should be expected at least to defray the charges of travelling.

Omission to charge, on account of the wealthy circumstances of the physician, is an injury to the profession, as it is defrauding, in a degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

VICARIOUS OFFICES.

Whenever a physician officiates for another by his desire, in consequence of sickness or absence, if for a short time only, the attendance should be performed gratuitously as to the physician, and with the utmost delicacy towards the professional character of the gentleman previously connected with the patient.

SENIORITY.

A regular and academical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional ability, and is so honorable and beneficial, that it gives a just claim to pre-eminence among physicians at large, in proportion to the degree in which it may be enjoyed and improved. Nevertheless, as industry and talents may furnish exceptions to this general rule, and this method may be liable to difficulties in the application, seniority among practitioners of this town should be determined by the period of public and acknowledged practice as a physician or surgeon in the same. This arrangement, being clear and obvious, is adapted to remove all grounds of dispute among medical gentlemen; and it secures the regular continuance of the established order of precedency, which might otherwise be subject to troublesome interruptions by new settlers, perhaps not long stationary in the place.

JOHN WARREN,
LEMUEL HAYWARD,
JOHN FLEET.

SOME REMARKS

ON THE

PROPRIETY AND ADVANTAGES OF A FEE-TABLE.

AN agreement among physicians in regard to a Fee-table would not be justifiable on the score of humanity, if such agreement implied that a physician would not afford his aid unless he received a stated compensation, nor indeed if it made any compensation essential for his services. It will hardly be disputed, that medical men do not fall short of those of any other profession in their gratuitous services to the poor. Strange indeed would it be, while their studies are constantly bringing before their minds the wisdom and goodness of God their Creator, if they should not be disposed to extend their aid to the sick and suffering from any other motive than a reward to themselves. But men without fortune would not enter the profession of medicine, if they did not look to their labors, as men do in other professions, for an adequate maintenance, and, if successful, for the accumulation of some property. With us, almost every one who engages in medical studies is altogether dependent on his business for support. The fees are indispensable; so much so that the young practitioner is liable to the temptation of undervaluing his services for the attainment of immediate support; and those who are no

longer young may also offer their services at a low price, hoping to compensate themselves by an increased amount of business. This will be done by those who think more of the amount of business than of the services due to their patients.

It is at this point that we may consider what is for the interest of the public,—what is for the interest of the sick, who look to the physician or surgeon for their care. Which would be best, that the medical men should contend who would do the work for the lowest fees, or that they place their claims on their education, or their devotion to their profession, and on whatever goes to make up the qualifications for the proper management of the sick,—in short, on their professional skill and merit? It is true that professional skill and merit are not always duly recognized and rewarded: the battle is not always to the strong. But, in general, the strong will ultimately succeed in the contest; and it is better for the community that every medical man should rely on his qualifications to be truly useful, than that he should be compelled to struggle with his neighbor and brother as to which would serve the sick at the lowest rate.

From this view of the subject, we conclude that the establishment of a uniform fee-table among physicians and surgeons living in the same city, or in a near vicinity, is justifiable and proper.

In this country it is believed that the fees are more or less definitely adjusted by the members of the Faculty in the larger towns and cities. In Boston a fee-table was established probably more than a century ago. We know that there was one about the year 1788, the period of the greatest depression after the Revolution. The fee for a visit was four shillings, or sixty-seven cents; and other fees were in proportion. About ten years later, there was an advance on the fees of about fifty per cent; that for a visit being

a dollar. In 1808, the expenses of living, as well as the wealth of the town, had greatly increased ; and the charge for a visit was raised to a dollar and a half, with additions, more or less, for other services. Since that time, there have been occasional alterations ; but there has not been any general change in the tariff for medical services. In the table of 1808, a new principle was introduced, authorizing a reduction of the fees to persons of moderate property, or of very limited incomes.

The ground on which an increase of fees for medical and surgical services is now deemed requisite and proper is, that, since the last fee-table was adopted, the expenses and style of living have increased very much, and most especially within the last fifteen years. It is, no doubt, on that account that the medical fees have been raised in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore within a few years ; while it is well known that house-rent and other necessary expenses are at least as high in Boston as in those cities.

With regard to the principles on which a fee-table should be constructed, it may be assumed that the fees should be high enough both to induce men of talents and good character to enter the medical profession ; and also to satisfy them, so that they should never cease to study their art, and to cultivate all branches of science which would aid them in it. The physician should be able to obtain a subsistence in the early years of his life by such a moderate share of business as can be obtained in those years ; and, if successful and fully occupied after he has arrived at middle life, he should be able to live in a style consistent with his rank in society, and to make provision for his old age, or for such a family as he may leave behind him. Likewise it would be well that there should be so much latitude in the arrangements respecting fees, that the younger members of the profession should be allowed to make lower charges than would be satisfactory to those in full practice.

Physicians and surgeons would never obtain a support from the poor: they must be served without charge. With us, in Boston, there is abundant provision for them in the Dispensary, the Alms-house, or House of Industry, and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Besides, none of our medical men refuse to render their gratuitous services, when necessary; and this is done, not only to those known as poor, but to many who have "seen better days," and yet struggle to maintain a style of gentility.

There is a large middle class, able and willing to render a compensation for medical services, who cannot pay such fees as those services are entitled to, especially for long sicknesses. If dependent on such as these only, the incomes of physicians would not be sufficient to attract to their ranks men of talents, nor such as are able to devote much time and money to their preliminary education.

In all large cities, there are multitudes of men whose wealth enables them to pay for the best services from medical men, and who will not be satisfied unless they obtain what they consider as such. Boston has its full share of these wealthy men. A reliance on the support to be derived from them encourages the student to resort to all proper means to qualify himself for their service.

Under the circumstances here stated, the proper course seems to be to make a discrimination in the recompense demanded for medical services. Such a result must probably be brought about in all instances, more or less perfectly, by the necessity of the case, without any special arrangement. In the fee-table adopted in Boston in 1808, and in that which has now been adopted, and which here follows, the principle is openly recognized and acted upon. This fee-table does not state absolutely what the full fee shall be in any case. The general plan of it is to state a minimum in each case. In the table of 1808, a minimum was stated for the charge; but it was provided that a

deduction of one-third might be made from the amount of a bill, whenever the circumstances of the patient seemed to require it. In the present table, there is named for each service the limits within which the fee shall be placed, though not designing to prohibit a higher charge where the time devoted, or the great importance of the service rendered, should call for it; nor, on the other hand, to forbid a deduction to those in limited circumstances, in proportion to the exigencies of the case.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

*At the Annual Meeting of the Members of the BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
held May 5, 1851, —*

The subject of the Revision of the Fee Table, and of the consideration of By-Law VI., was referred to a Committee, consisting of Drs. J. MASON WARREN, N. B. SHURTLEFF, and J. WRIGHT WARREN, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting.

At the Annual Meeting, held May 3, 1852, it was —

VOTED, That the Report of the Committee be accepted.

VOTED, That the Fee Table, as modified by the Committee, be adopted by the Association.

VOTED, That the Secretary be requested to have printed, under the direction of the Standing Committee, a new edition of the MEDICAL POLICE AND RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION, as emended by the Special Committee; together with a Catalogue of the Officers and Members.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. THERE shall be a stated meeting of the BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION on the first Monday in May, annually.

II. At every stated meeting there shall first be chosen a Chairman to preside at the same; and then there shall be chosen by ballot a Secretary and a Standing Committee of five members, who shall continue in office until the next stated meeting, and until others are elected in their room.

III. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the Association and those of the Standing Committee, whose meetings he shall attend for this purpose, and to perform such other services as are pointed out in other regulations.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to attend to and decide on all matters which regard the honor or interest of the Association, especially to act upon all infringements of its regulations which may come to their knowledge, and to call special meetings of the Association when they judge proper. In all cases there may be an appeal from the judgment of the Standing Committee to the Association. This Committee shall fill any vacancy in their own body, or in the office of Secretary, which may occur by death or resignation, until the next stated meeting of the Association.

V. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call a special meeting of the Association, whenever directed so to do by the Standing Committee, and likewise whenever seven members of the Association request him in writing so to do. In the cases of both stated and special meetings, he shall send a notification, printed or written, to each member, one week at least before the day of meeting, and shall advertise the same during the week preceding the meeting, twice in two newspapers printed in the city.

VI. No member of this Association shall consult with, or voluntarily meet in a professional way, or aid or abet any practitioner resident in this city, who is not a member of this Association.

VII. If any member becomes acquainted with the conduct of another member, which he considers as a breach of the rules and regulations of the Association, it shall be his duty to make the same known to the Standing Committee, who shall inquire into the case, and decide upon the same as they may think proper.

VIII. If a physician be called to a patient who has usually been attended by another physician, on account of the urgency of the case or the absence of the regular physician, he shall, before leaving, direct that the latter be sent for to continue the attendance, if necessary; and in no case shall he continue his visits, unless he receive subsequent notice from the patient that his continued attendance is desired.

IX. When a physician, engaged to attend a case of midwifery, is absent, and a second delivers the patient, the second shall receive the fee, and relinquish the patient to the first. If the first arrive while the second is present, and before the patient is delivered, the second shall resign the patient to the first.

X. The members of this Association shall charge for their professional services the fees in the following table, subject, however, to the several rules contained in this

code relative to the same; the fee to be modified according to the circumstances of the patient:—

For a visit	\$1.00 to 2.00	3.00
For a visit and first consultation	5.00	
For a visit and each subsequent do., if the attendance be continuous	3.00	5.00
For a visit on board a vessel in the stream, above Fort Independence	5.00	
For a visit on board a vessel off or below do.	10.00	
For a visit out of town,* for every mile from the centre of Boston	1.00 to 2.00	
For a visit out of town in consultation,† the fee as above for a visit and consultation; with the addition, for every mile except the first, of	1.00 to 2.00	
In like manner, for every other service, when out of town, the fee for the service shall first be charged, and for every mile except the first	1.00 to 2.00	at
For the introduction of the catheter in cases of obstruction	5.00 to 10.00	3.00
For a visit and passing catheter	5.00	3.00
For a visit and passing catheter, when frequently repeated, and for that purpose only	1.00 to 2.00	
For a visit, prescribing, and performing venesection	3.00	
For a visit and performing venesection only, without advice	1.00 to 2.00	
For a visit and dressing only	1.00 to 2.00	
For venesection or dressing at the surgeon's house	1.00 to 2.00	
For prescription and venesection at do.	2.00 to 3.00	
For rising in the night‡ and visit	5.00 to 10.00	
For rising in the night and visit in consultation	10.00	
For rising in the night and advice at the physician's house	3.00 to 5.00	
For advice at the physician's house, according to the importance of the case and the time occupied	1.00 to 10.00	
For a letter of advice	5.00 to 10.00	
For an opinion involving a question of law, in which a physician may be subpoenaed	10.00 to 50.00	

* If by railroad, from 50 cents to \$1 per mile, according to the time saved to the practitioner.

† The fee for visits, consultations, and other medical services, in Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, and Chelsea, may be the same as in Boston.

‡ The night, in this table, is considered as beginning at 10 o'clock, P.M., and ending at 6 o'clock A.M., or at sunrise, when that is later than 6 o'clock, A.M.

For a post-mortem examination, in a case of legal investigation	\$20.00 to 50.00	
For do. made at the request of the family or relations of the deceased	5.00 to 25.00	
For a certificate of health	3.00 to 5.00	
For a case of midwifery in the daytime*	~~10.00~~ to 20.00	25
For do. if any part of the attendance be in the night	~~15.00 to 25.00~~	30
For capital operations, such as amputations of large limbs, lithotomy, lithotrity, trepanning, extirpation of large tumors, operation for cataract, &c.	50.00 to 200.00	
For the operation of fistula in ano	20.00 to 50.00	
For the operation for harelip	20.00 to 50.00	
For tapping for dropsy, and for reducing luxations or fractures of large bones	10.00 to 50.00	
For amputations of fingers or toes, and for excision of small tumors	5.00 to 20.00	
For tapping for hydrocele	5.00 to 10.00	
For the operation for the radical cure of hydrocele	10.00 to 30.00	
For reducing luxations or fractures of small bones, for stitching recent wounds, opening large abscesses, and similar operations	5.00 to 10.00	
For vaccine inoculation	~~2.00~~ to 5.00	
For revaccination	1.00 to 3.00	
For cupping	2.00 to 3.00	
It is recommended that in all cases of <i>gonorrhœa</i> and <i>sypilis</i> a retaining fee of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 be required in advance; the subsequent charges to be made as in ordinary cases of attendance or advice.		

XI. The foregoing table is designed to state the regular fees, which shall be charged for the services to which they are respectively annexed; and they are the lowest fees which the members of this Association shall demand. And in all cases of extraordinary detention or attendance,—also in proportion to the importance of the case and of the responsibility attached to it, and to the service rendered, where these are extraordinary,—the charges shall be in-

* Whenever it is necessary to make more than three visits to women after delivery, all additional visits shall be charged as in ordinary cases.

N. B. In all cases stated in the table, following that of midwifery, a visit is implied; yet the charge should be the same, if performed at the practitioner's house.

creased according to the judgment of the practitioner concerned; and the duty to make such increase in the charges shall be considered obligatory on the members of this Association.

XII. It shall be considered proper, but not obligatory, to charge from two to five dollars for a first visit in every case. Likewise, all visits made at a late hour in the evening shall be considered as extraordinary attendance, and may be charged accordingly. In common cases of consultation, the attending physician may charge a larger fee than for ordinary visits, provided that he does not charge more than the usual fee for consultation.

XIII. If, in any case of midwifery, a second physician is called in consultation, both the attending and consulting physician shall charge at least the usual fee for delivery; except that, where the consulting physician in such a case pays only a consultation-visit, and is not detained in attendance on the case, he may charge the fee for a consultation-visit.

XIV. In cases of midwifery, when the child is born, but not the placenta, before the arrival of the accoucheur, the whole fee is to be charged. When both the child and placenta are born before the arrival of the accoucheur, half or the whole fee is to be charged, according to the circumstances. This rule is not to be applied to cases where the delay arises from the accoucheur.

XV. It is not designed by these regulations to prevent the members of this Association from rendering their services gratuitously to persons who are incapable of remunerating them without distressing themselves or their families; and in every case, in settling his account, the practitioner may make any deduction which he conscientiously believes that the circumstances of the patient render necessary.

XVI. No member of this Association shall omit charging any necessary visits made on the same day, on account of their number.

XVII. No member of this Association shall make a previous contract with any family for a definite sum, as a remuneration for his annual attendance on that family.

XVIII. Those physicians of the adjoining towns who are members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, or have been licensed by it, shall be requested to conform, in their charges, to the fee-bill of this Association, whenever they attend patients in this town.

XIX. It is recommended that physicians present their accounts semi-annually, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, or as much oftener as they may deem proper.

XX. Printed blanks may be used of the following form :—

Mr.		to	Dr.
For Medical Attendance on			

XXI. The regulations of the Association shall be offered for subscription to all candidates for medical practice in this city, with whom the Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society may lawfully hold consultation; and the Secretary shall be charged with the execution of this regulation, with which he shall comply in every instance, so soon as he shall learn that any candidate of the above description may have established himself in this city; or, in case the Secretary has doubts, in any instance, respecting the propriety of offering the articles to any candidate above described, he shall call on the Standing Committee for advice and direction; and, in case any person to whom he offers the regulations shall refuse or neglect to sign the same, the Secretary shall make known such refusal or neglect to the Standing Committee.

XXII. Every candidate, at the time of becoming a member of the Association, shall sign the following obligation, which shall be in a book deposited with the Secretary:—

“The undersigned approve of the Regulations of the Boston Medical Association, and agree upon their honor to comply with the same.”

It shall also be his duty to transmit a circular note, signed by the Secretary, to every member, informing them of his admission; and he is not to be entitled to the rights and privileges of the Association until this has been done. For these circulars he shall pay one dollar to the Secretary.

XXIII. The members of this Association, after arriving at the age of sixty, shall be exempted from all assessments, but in other particulars shall be governed by the rules and regulations of this Association.

XXIV. The Secretary shall pay all expenses of this Association; and once in a year at least, and oftener when any considerable expense has been incurred, he shall assess the amount due to him upon the members of the Association, equally, with the exception stated in the twenty-third rule. He shall employ, at the expense of the members, a person to collect the assessments; and, if any member refuses or neglects to pay his assessment, his connection with the Association shall thereupon cease, and the Secretary shall inform the members of the same by a circular note; and the assessment left unpaid shall become a charge against the Association.

XXV. The Secretary's records and accounts shall be subject to examination by the Standing Committee, and by the Association, when they judge proper.

XXVI. All resignations of members shall be made in writing to the Secretary, who shall immediately lay them before the Standing Committee, who shall either notify

each member, or call a meeting of the Association, as they may think proper.

XXVII. No rule or regulation of this Association shall be altered, amended, or repealed, nor any additional regulation adopted at any meeting, unless the proposed alteration or amendment has first been referred to a Committee, who shall report on the same at a subsequent meeting, which shall be held at a time not less than one month from the time of the appointment of the Committee. And no amendment or additional regulation shall be adopted, except by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

MEMBERS

OF THE

BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

FROM ITS FORMATION IN 1806 TO JUNE, 1843.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

James Lloyd	Thomas Danforth
Samuel Danforth	Asa Bullard
Isaac Rand	John G. Coffin
John Jeffries	Jacob Gates
Charles Jarvis	John Dixwell
Lemuel Hayward	James Jackson
David Townsend	Benjamin Shurtleff
Thomas Kast	John C. Howard
John Warren	John C. Warren
Thomas Welsh	Cyrus Perkins
Aaron Dexter	Horace Bean
William Spooner	William Gamage
John Fleet, jun.	John Randall
Isaac Rand, jun.	John Gorham
William Ingalls	Thomas I. Parker

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

					Elected.	Resigned.
John Warren	.	.	.	.	1806	1819
Lemuel Hayward	.	.	.	.	1806	1817
John Fleet, jun.	.	.	.	.	1806	1813
Thomas Welsh	.	.	.	.	1808	1817
James Jackson	.	.	.	.	1808	1811
William Spooner	.	.	.	.	1811	1819

	Elected.	Resigned.
Aaron Dexter	1813 . .	1817
John G. Coffin	1817 . .	1828
John Gorham	1817 . .	1829
George C. Shattuck	1817 . .	1823
Samuel Adams	1819 . .	1820
John Randall	1819 . .	1843
Jacob Bigelow	1823 . .	1851
George Hayward	1823 . .	
John Ware	1828 . .	
John B. Brown	1829 . .	1843
John Homans	1843 . .	1851
Enoch Hale	1844 . .	1848
O. W. Holmes	1849 . .	1851
J. Mason Warren	1850 . .	
D. H. Storer	1851 . .	
N. B. Shurtleff	1851 . .	

S E C R E T A R I E S .

	Elected.	Resigned.
John Fleet, jun.	1806 . .	1807
John Gorham	1807 . .	1811
George Bates	1811 . .	1813
John B. Brown	1813 . .	1815
George Hayward	1815 . .	1818
E. D. Cushing	1818 . .	1819
John Ware	1819 . .	1825
J. P. Spooner	1825 . .	1827
J. G. Stevenson	1827 . .	1829
Winslow Lewis, jun.	1829 . .	1831
Joseph M'Kean	1831 . .	1833
Martin Gay	1833 . .	1835
D. H. Storer	1835 . .	1837
Francis J. Higginson	1837 . .	1837
Henry I. Bowditch	1837 . .	1838
J. B. S. Jackson	1838 . .	1842
A. Thomas	1842 . .	1843
George A. Bethune	1843 . .	1845
Charles E. Ware	1845 . .	1846
Samuel Parkman	1846 . .	1848
William J. Dale	1848 . .	1849
E. W. Blake	1849 . .	1852
Francis Minot	1852 . .	

M E M B E R S.

1806.

*James Lloyd
 *Samuel Danforth
 *Isaac Rand
 *John Jeffries
 *Charles Jarvis
 *Lemuel Hayward
 *David Townsend
 *Thomas Kast
 *John Warren
 *Thomas Welsh
 *†† Aaron Dexter
 *William Spooner
 *John Fleet, jun.
 *Isaac Rand, jun.
 *William Ingalls
 *Thomas Danforth
 *Asa Bullard
 *John G. Coffin
 † Jacob Gates
 *John Dixwell
 James Jackson
 *Benjamin Shurtleff
 *John C. Howard
 John C. Warren
 † Cyrus Perkins
 *Horace Bean
 *William Gamage
 *John Randall
 *John Gorham
 Thomas I. Parker

1807.

Daniel Adams
 *Samuel R. Trevett

1808.

George C. Shattuck
 *Daniel Newcomb
 † George Bates

1809.

John B. Brown
 † Benjamin James
 *Joshua Thomas

1810.

Walter Channing
 *† Nathaniel Bemis
 Jacob Bigelow

† Auguste Lemosy
 *† Joseph Lovell
 † Daniel Cook

1812.

*Shirley Erving
 *† John Revere
 *Peter St. Medard
 *Elisha Clap
 George Hayward

1813.

*Benjamin Read

1814.

*† Oliver Prescott
 *George Parkman
 †† Amos Farnsworth
 *John Gardner
 *† Ezekiel D. Cushing
 *Nathaniel Lovell
 † La Fayette Perkins

1815.

*Asa Bucknam
 *† Andrew Foster
 *Theodore Dexter
 † Williams Bradford
 *James Mann
 Abner Phelps

1816.

*† Pliny Hayes
 *† Josiah Batchelder
 *† Samuel Clarke
 *† Edward H. Robbins, jun.
 Zabdiel B. Adams
 Solomon D. Townsend

1817.

† Benjamin Austin, jun.
 *Joseph Bossuet
 John Ware
 *† Peter G. Robbins
 David Osgood
 †† Nathaniel Niles
 †† Samuel A. Shurtleff
 *Samuel Hemmenway
 *Enoch Hale

* Deceased.

† Left the city.

‡ Relinquished practice.

1818.

*† Samuel Adams.
 Edward Reynolds, jun.
 *†† John W. Webster
 *† Thomas Pratt, jun.
 *†† John S. Bartlett

1819.

Woodbridge Strong
 † William Sweetser
 John Jeffries, jun.—
 † Thomas W. Parsons
 *† Frederick A. Parker
 *† Jesse Smith
 *† Gamaliel Bradford—
 Josiah F. Flagg
 Shelometh S. Whipple

1820.

† John Locke
 *George B. Doane
 *Chandler Robbins, jun.
 George Russell
 † John P. Spooner
 *† John D. Wells

1821.

*Caleb H. Snow
 *† Joseph O. Osgood

1823.

*†† Daniel Ingalls, jun.
 Jerome V. C. Smith
 George W. Otis, jun.
 Edwin Adams
 *Warren Abbott

1824.

Samuel Morrill —
 † Erastus H. Bartlett
 † William B. Duggan
 *Moses Gage
 Winslow Lewis, jun.
 † Augustus Plympton
 † Joshua H. Hayward

1825.

*Thomas O. Folsom
 *William H. Bass
 † Hezekiah Eldredge
 *Charles T. Hildreth
 James Wilson
 D. Humphreys Storer
 † Joshua B. Flint
 *† Horatio Robinson
 † James M. Whittemore

1826.

† Theodore Kittredge
 † Charles W. Windship
 *J. Greely Stevenson
 John Flint
 John C. Hayden
 † Ralph Farnsworth
 Jonas H. Lane
 † Joseph Palmer
 *† Edward G. Davis
 *Joseph W. McKean
 *Martin Gay

1827.

†† Alexander Thomas .
 *John D. Fisher
 Nathan C. Keep
 Frederick A. Sumner, jun.
 *† Francis Shurtleff
 *† Henry S. Wade
 *John B. Stebbins
 † Walker Booth

1828.

† Joseph Clark
 † Charles Choate
 *† Benjamin Lincoln
 † John O. Fay
 *William Grigg
 *† Philip I. Dumaresq
 † George Stearns
 *† Charles Walker
 Benjamin T. Prescott
 † Charles G. Greene
 *† John H. Richards
 † Nathaniel Peabody
 *† John A. Bulfinch
 Charles H. Stedman
 Giles H. Lodge
 † Francis J. Higginson
 *† John C. Howard

1829.

† Charles T. Jackson
 Daniel T. Coit
 † Nathaniel B. Shaler
 *Thomas Gray, jun.
 John B. S. Jackson
 John Homans
 † D. H. Gregg
 Edward J. Davenport
 Henry Dyer

1830.

† Daniel Harwood
 Augustus A. Gould

* Calvin Ellis
 Marshall S. Perry
 Abraham A. Watson
 *† Thomas H. Thompson
 Levi B. Gale
 *Samuel H. Smith
 *Albert Williams
 George Bartlett
 † J. Wilson
 † Edward Warren

1831.

†† Benjamin F. Wing
 † Ambrose Seaton
 *† James Wood
 William G. Hanaford
 † Paul Simpson, jun.
 *Ebenezer Parker
 Ezra Palmer, jun.

1832.

†† Joseph Roby
 *George W. Lane
 Howard Sargent
 †† Josiah D. Hedge
 † Edward L. Cunningham

1833.

† Caleb S. Whitman
 Asa B. Snow
 † John Appleton
 †† Jesse Chickering
 *William E. Foster
 Henry A. Ward
 Charles G. Putnam
 † Alpheus Proctor
 † Austin Flint
 James B. Gregerson

1834.

*James Jackson, jun.
 † Josiah Kittredge
 John Odin
 † Samuel B. Swett
 † William W. Dwight
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff
 *† Henry Tuck
 Francis H. Gray
 † Joseph J. Fales
 H. I. Bowditch

1835.

*Joseph Moriarty
 Henry G. Clark
 *Abner B. Wheeler
 J. Mason Warren

† Lewis J. Glover
 *† Solomon Keep
 George G. Shattuck, jun.
 *E. W. Leach
 Andrew Alexander

1836.

† Henry A. Dewar
 Robert W. Hooper
 *† J. Cullen Ayer
 † Oliver Wendell Holmes
 † Albert T. Smith
 John W. Warren
 † William Ingalls, jun.
 Richard H. Salter
 † Francis Dana
 *Henry B. C. Greene
 Warren J. Whitney
 † Jonathan Leonard
 † Alonzo Chapin
 *Marcellus Bowen
 Luther Clark
 John H. Dix
 Herman B. Inches
 *Henry G. Wiley
 George A. Bethune
 Charles Gordon

1837.

†† Charles H. Peirce
 † C. M. Weld
 Ephraim Buck
 † John W. Gorham
 George Hubbard
 † Jacob Hayes
 †† Jeffries Wyman
 † Moore R. Fletcher
 Charles E. Ware
 † Charles H. Wheelwright
 Horace Dupee, jun.
 John Stevens
 † Benjamin Haskell
 † Benjamin E. Cotting

1838.

*Samuel Wigglesworth
 *† William Eustis
 † Stephen Salisbury
 † Richard S. Young
 † Samuel Fish
 Joshua Tucker
 † Thomas M. Brewer
 †† Nathaniel S. Tucker
 † J. T. Gilman Leach
 *S. S. Bugbee
 † William Gordon

1839.

† J. H. Dorr
 † C. C. Yates
 Benjamin B. Appleton, jun.
 Samuel Parkman
 * Ephraim Buck, jun.

1840.

Stephen Ball, jun.
 Aaron P. Richardson
 Henry J. Martin
 Phineas M. Crane
 Ephraim Marston
 † Augustus Whiting
 †† Ward N. Boylston
 J. F. W. Lane
 † C. C. Holmes
 † Nathan Warren Oliver
 † Benjamin Mann
 Daniel Mann
 William Hawes
 William J. Dale

1841.

George Tower
 * Frederick A. Eddy
 Jonathan Small
 † Charles Thacher
 † John S. Butler
 † William W. Cutler
 † Samuel Trull
 Samuel L. Abbot, jun.
 William A. Briggs
 † C. F. Foster
 † E. O. Phinney
 † Henry Orne Stone
 Silas Durkee

1842.

Charles Miffin
 † W. T. Parker
 † George A. Hammett
 George Heaton
 † Otis E. French
 John A. Cummings
 Louis M. I. Mignault
 *† Geo. Friedrich Hartmann

1843.

Eli Whitney Blake
 William E. Coale
 † G. Ware Gay
 Rufus L. Hinckley
 George Hayward, jun.

1843.

† Edward Hall
 William W. Morland
 * John Spence, jun.
 Edward D. G. Palmer
 George N. Thomson
 Cyrus S. Mann
 Peter Renton
 Samuel Cabot, jun.
 Willard W. Codman
 † J. Frazier Head
 Moses W. Weld
 † Alexander Jackson
 † E. P. Le Prohon
 Moses C. Greene
 Henry J. Bigelow
 * Edward Brooks, jun.
 Jasper H. York
 Joseph S. Jones
 Charles A. Phelps
 Le Baron Russell
 † Alvan Becon
 Chas. E. Buckingham
 † Wm. P. Dexter
 E. G. Tucker
 † Wm. Henry Thayer

1844.

† J. W. Holman
 † Thos. F. Saxton
 * Alfred A. Lane
 Buckminster Brown
 Wm. E. Townsend
 † Estes Howe
 † Calvin Newtown
 † Horace Thurston
 George Derby
 † Benjamin L. Ball
 Ebenezer Stevens
 * Albert G. Upham
 †† Elijah C. Drew
 * John B. Walker
 † Jona. G. Morse
 James M. Phipps
 Calvin Stevens
 † John P. Carter

1845.

David Thayer
 Horace Stacy
 † Levi Merrill
 † Albert A. Hazzard
 † Kimball Hill
 Samuel Kneeland, jun.
 Fytch E. Oliver
 George H. Lyman

James Ayer
Robert W. Newell
† Nathaniel Downes
† Pierre B. Mignault
Robert White
† Elie Laurte

1846.

C. W. Calkins
G. S. Jones
*Samuel Hamblen
† E. G. Kelley
† John McCrillis
† D. W. Parker
Daniel V. Folts
† Jesse Merrill
† Wm. R. Lawrence
John B. Alley
Fred. S. Ainsworth
Henry Osgood Stone
I. W. Tobie
J. W. Hinckley
Edward H. Clarke
† M. O. R. Reedy

1847.

James F. Harlow
Patrick E. Molloy
Benjamin P. Randall
James W. Stone
Charles F. Heywood
† Robert T. Davis
Francis Minot
† L. B. Coles
D. D. Slade
E. B. Moore
† Joseph Hagar

1848.

James Hyndman
Alanson Abbé

† Francis M. McLellan
M. Aurelius Moore
Henry S. Lee
W. S. Coffin
† F. Willis Fisher
Wm. Read
Luther Parks, jun.
*J. B. Upham
† Nathaniel Downes
Benj. F. Gilman
M. Mattson
A. B. Malcolm
† Thomas Andrews, jun.
† Wm. Pitt

1849.

Henry W. Williams
F. A. Willard
John Bacon, jun.

1850.

Franklin F. Patch

1851.

T. Fletcher Oakes
J. Randolph Lincoln
Henry Willard
George F. Bigelow
J. L. Williams
S. F. Parcher
E. T. Eastman
E. A. W. Harlow
Josiah Curtis

1852.

Robert Greer
J. M. Sharkey
D. McGowan
J. E. Herrick

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